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ANOTHER LIGHT THAT FAILED

L. Berger Throws Needed Light on Certain "Leaders"

Further reason why the Socialists were so lamentably weak at the San Francisco convention was the total lack of organization among them. The usual caucuses of those delegates who held Socialist views did not take place, Max Hayes of Cleveland being opposed to such meetings. He advanced the argument that our "enemies" in the convention soon learn what we do in our caucuses; and, therefore, he wished the attendance to be open to party members. But, unfortunately, even this plan was not carried out. Some way or other, we could not get even "the leaders" together. And Hayes' objection to holding the usual caucuses is, in itself, hardly warranted, as these meetings are designed solely for the purpose of effecting organized effort and uniform action on the part of Socialist delegates, and not for the concoction of important

and concerted action on the part of the Socialists present was envisaged. To be sure, the party members among the delegates at their one and only meeting that in case Hayes, Barnes or any of the Socialists should also pitch in; but even the small number of delegates (hardly a dozen) who adopted this tactical measure did not act accordingly. And when Victor Berger, who was troubled by a serious cold, publicly asked for volunteers to help him defend the position favoring the principle of industrialism, no one responded. It created no little wonderment and glee in the ranks of the opponents.

To speak out plainly: As a fighting force, the Socialists in the convention presented a sorry spectacle. The writer of this article, being in the combative spirit, the solidarity of action and the iron front of the Milwaukee movement, was very much depressed and disgusted by the petty jealousies and lack of cohesion evident in the Socialist position in the convention.

To mention only one conspicuous circumstance: Although no less a progressive—or, if you will—Socialistic resolutions had been introduced, Max Hayes, so often heralded as a great speaker, saw to it that he spoke but once—and that one of the stereotyped kind—in speaking on the relevant points of the several resolutions, when he was under discussion. But when the different committee reports came up for action, he was either peacefully smoking a pipe in some of the hall or was entirely invisible. He possibly "hit the pipe" there else, for all I know.

This behavior was all the more deplorable because the Socialistic action at San Francisco was so small that every individual was needed. Hayes is supposed to be a Socialist leader and orator—he surely is the loudest voice of any Socialist delegate there, to say the least—did neither lead, nor "orate." Barnes and Brown showed good Hayes only showed "good politics." And, unfortunately, the man who introduced the majority of the resolutions in question, was known for his oratory; and besides, he was suffering from the cold he has had for years, hence he was unable to speak audibly on a few sentences at a time.

Naturally, Max Hayes was hailed as a "good fellow," as "our man," and as a "noble dreamer" by all the opponents of Socialism; and Victor Berger was considered a "wicked fanatic," a "trouble-maker," and the embodiment of the "red spook." At this convention, however, I was made to feel the full force of the dislike of union men and simple, and the hatred of union leaders neither pure, nor

is, therefore, very cheap criticism when Max Hayes says in his address at the San Francisco convention that "it was the tamest convention ever held," and that no "radical action" of any kind was taken. I have never heard of any "radical action" being taken by a convention of the A. F. of L. And this convention was "tame" only in the sense that Max's fighting was concerned. That was the tamest, ever...

But the battle against the progressive measures introduced by the Socialists was "wilder" than in any previous convention. And the convention went wild enough whenever Gompers spoke against Socialism.

And furthermore, while the Frisco convention was undoubtedly a success in its achievements it will anyway rank with the conventions of Boston, New Orleans, and the others. After all the most remarkable feature of the New Orleans convention was the unanimous election of the Socialist Max Hayes as Fraternal Delegate to Great Britain. But this miracle was mainly due to the very energetic, hustling and profitable way in which votes were swapped by our good leader. And, it is exceedingly significant that when the Socialist External Delegate to England was this year asked to serve as a candidate of the radical element for the presidency of the A. F. of L. at the San Francisco convention, he became highly indignant at the proposition. He said that "this would destroy his future usefulness in the trade-union movement."

And Max was right about it. One more "tame convention" like this and he is a ninth vice-presidential possibility with Sam. Greater than that have happened.

Let this suffice, however. I mention these things only in order that the rank and file may know what is going on behind the scenes. Max Hayes may be a very cunning labor politician—he wrote a very up-to-date article of Mark Hanna when that great man died—but it is not to be cunning when great principles are involved," says Ferdinand Lassalle. I am sorry that Max has ceased to be a "great light" for the Socialist movement.

Another light that failed...

In next week's issue I shall report on the fate which the various resolutions suffered as well as on the discussed encounter between Victor Berger, Mitchell, and myself, and a whole.

Victor L. Berger.

How the Wall Street Creamery Works!

In an interview the other day Thomas F. Lawson said the following:

"How were these false prices made for worthless or partly worthless stocks? A bank in Kansas, which has the holdings of a working community, wires to a Chicago bank: 'Loan out our balance of \$100,000.' Another bank in Iowa, which also has the holdings of a community, wires to the Chicago bank: 'Loan out our balance of \$100,000.'"

"And when a hundred banks have sent in the same message to the Chicago Bank wires to the City National Bank in New York: 'Chicago Bank wires to the City National Bank has \$100,000,000 to loan out our balance of \$10,000,000.' When ten big banks have sent in similar orders, the City National Bank has \$100,000,000 to loan out and raise or lower the prices of stocks at will."

"Mr. Rogers gives the word to Mr. Stillman: 'Let them have \$100,000,000 to boost the market,' and then we hear of Frothingham rising in the Stock Exchange and crying: 'We have \$100,000,000. Bring on anything you have. We'll buy it.'"

"You won't find Mr. Rogers or Mr. Rockefeller buying at such prices with their own dollars."

"Have you ever stopped to consider why these periods of disaster in the stock market are coming closer and closer? They used to be fifteen years apart; then ten, then seven, and now only three years apart."

"It is simply because human invention and human energy create wealth more rapidly now and because the system which milks people by sending prices up and down is more perfect and more efficient."

"The cream rises to the surface more quickly and the skim-milk apparatus has been improved."

"Nine years ago, when I met Mr. Rogers he was worth about \$100,000. To-day he is easily worth \$150,000,000."

"John A. McCall, who left the New York State Insurance Department a few years ago to become president of the New York Life Insurance Company, admits that he is personally worth \$100,000,000."

Now's the time, Mr. Old-Party Voter. Turn over a new leaf!

The Czar must feel these days as if he were between the people and the deep Jap sea!

Make a good resolve on New Year's Day. Resolve to stop voting with the capitalists from now on!

And by the way, Socialism in Minnesota looked up a bit, too, last election day! In 1900 Debs had 3,065 votes in Minnesota. This time 11,692. We hope our Minnesota comrades will not keep up this ratio of gain indefinitely, as the state would have to do a vigorous lot of annexation work to keep up with it before long!

Milwaukee Social-Democrats will repeat their great carnival success of last year at the big Exposition building, January 28. It was a wonderful show last year, and this year will be greater still. We urge as many outside comrades as possible to make the trip and see the great sight. They will thank us for the advice.

The Parry crowd are making quite a fuss over the fact that the reports at San Francisco showed that the national magazine of the American Federation of Labor cost \$42,833.68 a year and went into the hole to the tune of about \$15,655.25 a year. Well, the A. F. of L. certainly needs a magazine, else who would reprint puffs of Mr. Gompers!

The United Mine Workers' Journal now varies its custom of running big portraits of John Mitchell on its front page by giving its readers a full length view of August Belmont, the American agent of the Rothschilds. But it is all right, for is Brother Belmont not the president of the Civic Federation of Labor? And it is pleasant for the wretched mine slaves to gaze upon the well-groomed plutocrat into whose coffers a good deal of the wealth they create ultimately flows. In order that he may live a life of splendor, ease and refinement, many a slave of the pit must pinch his body and see his dear ones pine away and die of chronic hunger and resultant disease.

New York, Dec. 27.—Weighed down by financial ruin, George S. Evans, until recently a well-known Wall street broker and promoter, who attempted to kill himself last July, committed suicide in the Hotel Metropole, Jersey City, after writing a note asking his father-in-law, James A. Andrew of Bloomfield, N. J., to break the news to his wife, who was awaiting his return home. A pistol shot in the man's room caused the proprietor of the hotel to summon a policeman, and on entering the room Evans was found lying dead in bed with a bullet hole in his right temple.

The capitalist system is a curse to the high and the low. Every stroke of the pendulum sounds the knell of disaster to some one. It will ever be so until the system is changed.

Secretary F. W. Joh, Chicago's D. M. Parry, is said to be losing his prestige with the manufacturers of his city. Job is a lawyer who sought to throw a personal anchor to windward by getting the manufacturers to stand out for the so-called "open shop," thereby ensuring an increased crop of labor troubles, hence jobs for Mr. Jobs. The employers of labor have been trying it and find it expensive and wearing on their nerves. Moreover, the "open shop" hostility of the manufacturers has not disrupted the unions, as was predicted. On the contrary, there are evidences that it has welded them more firmly together. It now develops that Mr. Job's fat contract, to serve the Chicago Employers' association as its militant secretary has been annulled and it is expected that the job itself has not long to endure. Coming events cast their shadows before. Just what the employers of the country expected to accomplish as a permanency by their co-operation in the Parry organization has been past understanding. That they could hope to fasten upon the American wage workers a galley slave state of existence in the face of the amount of enlightenment that now exists among the working classes, was hard to believe probable. It is the most illiterate slave who hugs his chains. The workers of this country are no longer illiterate, but are growing every day in their citizenship aspirations. If the Parry program were to be pressed to its logical conclusion it would surely mean a violent overturn of society—just the sort of thing the Social-Democrats are trying to head off by a peaceable change from a wrong to a right system.

Well, Happy New Year—and many of 'em.

Our readers will note that the series of "Frenzied Politics" articles by Comrade Hickey have been resumed, and they will enjoy this week's installment, we are sure. Comrade Hickey was ill in Chicago, hence the delay.

The contest for national secretary of the Socialist party has developed the usual number of "wifin' Barkies" some of them converts of a year or so ago, but the choice should fall on a man of long service in the movement, and one therefore seasoned and steadied for careful, non-impetuous service—and fit to step into secretary Mailly's shoes.

Admitting that it has lost money and trade by its experience, the Cole-Davis Shoe Co., of Chicago, has withdrawn from the Parry open shop organization and signed a union shop agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. We look for more defections of this sort before long. Capital may feel an inward contempt for the worker and his desire to improve his citizenship, but it feels very respectful toward the purchasers of its goods. When it discovers that the workers and the purchasers are practically one and the same thing, it puts a different face on the situation.

The Cost of a Rich Man.

At the smallest average for the making of a single rich man we make a thousand whose life long is one flood of misery. The charnel houses of poverty are in the shadow of the palace, and as one is splendid, so is the other dark, poisonous, degraded. How can a man grow rich except on the spoils of others' labors? His boasted prudence and economy, what is it but the most skillful availing himself of their necessities, most resolutely closing up his heart against their cries to him for help?—Froude.

Fort Gaines, Ga., Dec. 28.—The farmers and merchants of Clay county met today, decided to burn their share of the 2,000,000 bales of surplus cotton and help restore prices. A starter was made today when a bonfire was made of cotton on the streets of Fort Gaines. The object is to show that the farmers are ready to sacrifice a few bales for the benefit of the masses. Excitement is increasing.

Such a criminal, such a shameful thing as the above could only happen under the sanctified capitalist system! The people need clothes, but what of that! The market must be kept strong! Under capitalism cotton is not grown because the people need cotton, but simply because it can be sold in the market. You ought to be proud of such a crazy, criminal system!

The B. Leidersdorf Company, manufacturers of trust tobacco in Milwaukee, who have not been able to use the union label since they entered the trust, although employing men belonging to the union, are now in trouble with the government for running a lottery scheme in connection with their packages of tobacco. Like all trust tobacco firms they have been giving coupons that entitle the purchasers to prizes after they have saved up enough, and now the authorities at Washington have decided that their plan is a lottery and that no matter who wins the prizes by having the most coupons, the prizes cannot be paid over. The fight between the Tobacco Workers' union and the trust is an interesting one. The Leidersdorf company employs union workers, but the other factories of the trust do not. The union has taken the ground that the trust must unionize at all points or go without the union label absolutely.

A Milwaukee man sends us a letter in which he urges, that the public tip the street car men on New Year's day, and says they do it in Lynn, Mass. The suggestion does not appeal to us. The tipping system is a pernicious one. It tends to turn self-respecting men into servile grovelers. And where the public thus contributes to the pay of the men—their employers shirk their responsibility and pay them less wages. It is so on the sleeping cars, where the tipping system obtains. It is so in the more fashionable restaurants, where the wages are adjusted with reference to what the waiter is expected to get in tips. Why start the custom on the street cars! The companies can find excuses enough as it is for paying their men less than decent living wages, without this one being added.

Additional editorials on last page.

A burning question: Can the Czar really mean it!

A question that naturally presents itself: Why isn't Gas-Adicks a member of the Civic Federation of Labor!

Although the Czar's reforms will be calculated to temper the winds of despotism to the middle class, still there is an ultimate gain to the working class also.

The municipal elections in various parts of the country were not without their results for Socialism. In Brocton, Mass., two aldermen and three councilmen were elected and the party lacked but 40 votes of electing its candidate for mayor. An assessor was elected in Haverhill. In both these cities the Democratic party has disappeared, the capitalists all collecting in the Republican party.

Nero is reputed to have fiddled while Rome was burning. It reminds us of the "open shop" Parryades and their utter recklessness of consequences. Now they are preparing to issue a magazine called "The Open Shop," devoted as they cunningly announce, to the "spirit of 1776." The probability is that it will be the "spirit of 1776" that will have the final say with regard to their parlor crusade! They will invoke a spirit that will bring them to earth.

"The socialism of today dreams of an ideal social state, where exact and universal justice will be done; a state of universal prosperity, where there is no unnatural wealth and no helpless poverty. That is a Christian ideal. Every man who accepts a philosophy of Jesus ought to pronounce himself to that extent no ardent Socialist, but that state of human society cannot be brought about through political parties and campaigns. It can be brought about only by the regeneration of the human heart. The idea, therefore, of modern socialism as being brought about by political agencies is the wildest and most irrational dream. That ideal will be reached and it will become a sublime reality when the world accepts Jesus in fact and not in a half-hearted and unintelligent way, as is done now."

"How could there ever be such a thing as social or political injustice to a human being on earth if men sincerely and honestly accepted the doctrine of the golden rule?"

The above is from a sermon preached in Milwaukee on Christmas day by the Rev. Sherman P. Young. And we should like to ask why men do not "sincerely and honestly" accept the doctrine of the Golden Rule? Leave out the workers, whom the preachers usually preach at and consider the business men from which class pillars of churches are secured. Why don't they observe the Golden Rule? Why do they bribe councils and legislatures? Why do they sell adulterated goods? Why do they dodge taxes? Why do they fill their factories with woman and child labor? Why do they water their stocks? Why do they gamble in the stock exchange to get wealth away from others? Why do they fight the union and its efforts to secure living wages and better citizenship for the working class? Why do they sell goods under false representations? Why do they give short weight? Why do they practice business deception? Why do they say there is no sentiment in business? Why do they say that in business it is each man for himself—and the devil take the hindmost? Isn't it because there is some strong, compelling motive back of life and conduct under the capitalist system? If all the preaching of the golden rule these hundreds of years has only resulted in unscrupulous and dishonest business lives, in wolfish, neck and neck struggles, in the crushing and exhausting of labor for profit, doesn't it show that, much as people would like to be good, they secretly feel that they cannot afford to be! If goodness of conduct can only be brought about by the regeneration of the human heart, where is the result of 2,000 years of preaching? It simply shows that that preaching has been against the stream instead of with it. And no wonder, when that stream gives forth the immortal song of capitalism that competition and strife make for individual well-being—and the devil take the hindmost!

The Social-Democrats are "irrational dreamers" enough to say: Change the system of competition to one of co-operation and mutual good will and brotherly love! Change the system so that it will pay to be good instead of paying to be bad! Man is naturally good. He bates to skin his neighbor, or to live by sharp practice, or rent, profit or interest, or by exploiting the labor power of others. Let us make goodness possible; and let the Rev. Young help us to get people to want a new system!

BANQUETTING WITH PLUTES

And a Few Words as to Bro. Hanna's Brutal Labor Record

THE National Civic Federation, a bastard organization of labor skimmers and labor misleaders, sired by the capitalists and damned by organized labor, has held another national meeting. It elected August Belmont president, in place of the late Marcus Hanna, and Samuel Gompers vice president.

John Mitchell and Mine Baron F. L. Robbins were made the permanent chairmen of the executive council of the federation. If you want to know who F. L. Robbins is, get Debs' "Reply to John Mitchell," which is now issued as a five-cent pamphlet by the Standard Publishing Co., of Terre Haute, Ind.

And who is the new president of the federation? August Belmont, American representative, according to his own admission, of the Rothschilds of England, whose deeds in high finance have made and unmade international history. The book of authenticated biographies, "Who's Who in America," tells us that Belmont is head of the old established house of August Belmont & Co., bankers, of New York City, and that he has "large corporation interests." Very worthily, therefore, he steps into the shoes vacated by that master plucker of labor, Marcus Hanna. Well, the Civic Federation celebrated the completion of its business session by holding a grand banquet at the swill Park Avenue hotel. And who do you suppose presided? Why, Samuel Gompers, the representative of the ill-clothed, ill-fed and poverty-stricken working class.

What would have been the feelings of one of the rank and file of the labor movement, if he had happened to have passed by, out in the cold, and gazed hungrily in through the polished plate glass windows at that feast for the kings—and spied Mr. Gompers, his representative, shoveling in pate de foi gras, terrapin soup, pheasants on toast, etc., and clinking glasses with August Belmont, the American Rothschild and trust magnate—a magnate of, possibly, the anti-union tobacco trust which Gompers, as a cigar-maker, must oppose.

Such a sight! But listen! A bull comes over the assembled millionaires and labor trustees. It is time for the speeches. The most expensive cigars are passed round—we cannot say as to the label. The glittering crystal that adorns the table and sends back myriads of reflections of the gilded room, begins to sparkle with innumerable flames from wax matches and glowing cigars, and then—

Mr. Gompers has risen! He is the toastmaster for that regal occasion. And what does he say? Why, just what the assembled plutocrats like so much to hear and to hear the working class hear: That Labor loves its Masters. Here are his exact words:

"Labor has found out through the Civic Federation that capitalists are not the modern monsters that it used to picture them to be!"

Fine! Capital! Excellent! Hear the pitter-patter of the soft-applauding hands!

See the smile light up the drawn features of the great American representative of the Rothschilds! Note the alert approval suffusing the countenance of Multi-Millionaire Phipps of the Steel trust! "Sammy" certainly has made a great hit.

He has more to say that we will not stop now to quote, and then, before calling for the first set response of the evening, he pays a glowing tribute to Mark Hanna and reads a despatch from President Roosevelt, in which the president says he regrets his inability to be present, and in which occur the following words: "Mr. Hanna was a man of extraordinary force of character, who devoted much of his time and efforts to the material improvement of the wage earners."

So! Mr. Gompers says the Civic Federation has opened Labor's eyes to the true character of the bread masters. And Roosevelt says Hanna was the worker's friend.

Yes, Hanna was Labor's "true friend" from the capitalist viewpoint. It was Hanna who personally conducted the fight on the Lake Seamen's union from 1881 to 1883 and crushed the union and reduced the wages of the men on the lakes from \$2 to \$1 and from \$4.50 in the Fall to \$2.25!

It was Hanna who brutally discharged the men who dared to appeal before him as a committee from his foundrymen to ask for living wages! Do you remember the story of Boabdil, the last of the Moorish kings, who slew in cold blood the innocent messenger who brought him bad news!

It was Hanna who cruelly took down the names of a committee of his Cleveland street car employees who approached him in the interests of the men who were about to strike, and discharged every one of them—Hanna did this; Hanna, the modern Boabdil!

It was Hanna who imported the father of McKinley's slayer as a strike breaker at his foundry in Cleveland!

It was Hanna who exacted an agreement from the men in his coal mines that 10 per cent of their wages should be retained by him as security against their striking! And in spite of this, the poor wretches found conditions so intolerable that they afterwards did strike. Can the leopard change his spots? We are told that Mr. Hanna reformed! But we know that his reformation consisted in the fact that he had political long vision and knew that if Socialism became rampant among the work slaves of America, a new spirit would be instilled into them that would make labor-crushing a much more hazardous thing than it has been under "pure-and-simpleton" and he straightaway began to make use of plant labor leaders to fight it. Mr. Hanna did not cease to be as formidable a capitalist as before. He was simply smarter than most of his class and found a "way" to make his little enemies fight the big enemy of his class that was looming into view!

Mr. Gompers thanked the Civic Federation for showing him that the modern monsters of capitalism are not modern monsters at all, but very loveable and scandalously misunderstood men. And Mr. Gompers has said that he has to be shown. The Civic Federation has its uses!

But anyway—it was a fine banquet!

A Useless Ornament

The answer of Socialism to the capitalist is that society can do without him just as society now does without the slave owner and the feudal lord; both were formerly regarded as necessary to the well-being and even the very existence of society.—Prof. W. E. Clarke.

A part of the duty of the Socialist worker is to point out to his fellow-workers who are not yet within the fold that the capitalist is a useless ornament in society—if he may be classified as an ornament.

After you have made this point clear to your subject, he will probably begin to do some really serious thinking on his own account.

A good Socialist paper will be a great help to him in straightening out the kinks.

Be prepared to offer him the proper stimulant at the right time by carrying a supply of Herald subscription cards. Five yearlies for two dollars. Get the cards NOW. Pay us when you have sold them.

The report of the committee of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association to investigate teachers' salaries has reported that the average salary of a teacher in the state for a teaching year is \$241. This includes the salaries of the principals, so that the figures should be somewhat lower. Teaching is hard work, it is a nerve-racking work, but the trouble is the same as in the case of factory work, the labor supply overruns the demand. If more money had to be paid to get teachers, it would be paid. So it's up to the teachers to do just what the factory workers have done: Form unions. It is pretty hard on some of the teachers to be classed with "mere working men" of course, but if they know what's good for themselves they will swallow their cheap pride and organize on the trade union basis of controlling the labor supply.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick, just released from prison in England, was preparing to lecture in this country on the abuses of British prisons, but the English government protested and our toady government at once notified Mrs. Maybrick that she must not make use of her American citizenship rights of free speech. Such a government!

Classics of Social-Democracy.

SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

[Frederick Engels, who jointly with Karl Marx put the philosophy of Socialism on a scientific basis, was born in Barmen, Germany, Nov. 28, 1820, and was the son of a manufacturer. He received a scientific education and afterward entered mercantile life in Berlin and in England in establishments partly owned by his father. He joined with Marx in writing the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," and was the author of other Socialist and economic works. His "Socialism from Utopia to Science" was written in 1875.]

(CONTINUED.)

In mediaeval society, especially in the earlier centuries, production was essentially directed towards satisfying the wants of the individual family. Where relations of personal dependence existed, as in the country, it also helped to satisfy the wants of the feudal lord. In all this there was, therefore, no exchange; the products, consequently, did not assume the character of commodities. The family of the peasant produced almost everything they wanted: clothes and furniture, as well as means of subsistence. Only when it began to produce more than was sufficient to supply its own wants and the payments in kind to the feudal lord, only then did it also produce commodities. This surplus, thrown into socialised exchange and offered for sale, became commodities.

The artisans of the towns, it is true, had from the first to produce for exchange. But they, also, themselves supplied the greatest part of their own individual wants. They had gardens and plots of land. They turned their cattle out into the communal forest, which, also, yielded them timber and firing. The women spun flax, wool, and so forth. Production for the purpose of exchange, production of commodities, was only in its infancy. Hence, exchange was restricted, the market narrow, the methods of production stable; there was local exclusiveness without, local unity within; the mark in the country, in the town, the guild.

But with the extension of the production of commodities, and especially with the introduction of the capitalist mode of production, the laws of commodity production, hitherto latent, came into action more openly, and with greater force. The old bonds were loosened, the old exclusive limits broken through, the producers were more and more turned into independent, isolated producers of commodities. It became apparent that the production of society at large was ruled by absence of plan, by accident, by anarchy; and this anarchy grew to greater and greater height. But the chief means by aid of which the capitalist mode of production intensified this anarchy of socialised production, was the exact opposite of anarchy. It was the increasing organization of production, upon a social basis, in every individual productive establishment. By this, the old, peaceful, stable condition of things ended. Wherever this organization of production was introduced into a branch of industry, it brooked no other method of production by its side. The field of labor became a battle-ground. The great geographical discoveries, and the colonization following upon them, multiplied markets and quickened the transformation into manufacture. The war did not simply break out between the individual producers of particular localities. The local struggles began in their turn national conflicts, the commercial wars of the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries.

Finally, modern industry and the opening of the world-market made the struggle universal, and at the same time gave it an unheard-of violence. Advantages in natural or artificial conditions of production now decide the existence or non-existence of individual capitalists, as well as of whole industries and countries. He that falls is remorselessly cast aside. It is the Darwinian struggle of the individual for existence transferred from Nature to society with intensified violence. The conditions of existence natural to the animal appear as the final term of human development. The contradiction between socialised production and capitalist appropriation now presents itself as an antagonism between the organization of production in the individual workshop and the anarchy of production in society generally.

The capitalist mode of production moves in these two forms of the antagonism immanent to it from its very origin. It is never able to get out of that "vicious circle," which Fourier had already discovered. What Fourier could not, indeed, see in his times, that this circle is gradually narrowing; that the movement becomes more and more a spiral, and must come to an end, like the movement of the planets, by collision with the centre. It is the compelling force of anarchy in the production of society at large that more and more completely turns the great majority of men into proletarians; and it is the masses of the proletariat again who will finally put an end to anarchy in production. It is the compelling force of anarchy in social production that turns the limitless perfectibility of machinery under modern industry into a compulsory law by which every individual capitalist must perfect his machinery more and more, under penalty of ruin.

But the perfecting of machinery is the making of human labor superfluous. If the introduction and increase of machinery means the displacement of millions of manual, by a few machine-workers, improvement in machinery means the displacement of more and more of the machine-workers themselves. It means, in the last instance, the production of a number of available wage-workers in excess of the average needs of capital, the formation of a complete industrial reserve army, as I called it in 1845, available at the times when industry is working at high pressure, to be cast out upon the street when the inevitable crash comes, the constant dead weight upon the limbs of the working-class in its struggle for existence with capital, a regulator for the keeping of wages down to the low level that suits the interests of capital. Thus it comes about, to quote Marx, that machinery becomes the most powerful

weapon in the war of capital against the working-class; that the instruments of labor constantly tear the means of subsistence out of the hands of the laborer; that the very product of the worker is turned into an instrument for his subjugation. Thus it comes about that the economic instrument of the instruments of labor becomes at the same time, from the outset, the most reckless waste of labor-power, and robbery based upon the normal conditions under which labor functions; that machinery, "the most powerful instrument for shortening labor-time, becomes the most unfeeling means for placing every moment of the laborer's time and that of his family at the disposal of the capitalist for the purpose of expanding the value of his capital" ("Capital," English edition, p. 406). Thus it comes about that over-work of some becomes the preliminary condition for the idleness of others; and that modern industry, which hunts after new consumers over the whole world, forces the consumption of the masses at home down to a starvation minimum, and in doing thus destroys its own home market. "The law that always equilibrates the relative surplus population, or industrial reserve army, to the extent and energy of accumulation, this law rivets the laborer to capital more firmly than the wedges of Vulcan did Prometheus to the rock. It establishes an accumulation of misery, corresponding with accumulation of capital. Accumulation of wealth at one pole is, therefore, at the same time, accumulation of misery, agony of toil, slavery, ignorance, brutality, mental degradation, at the opposite pole, i. e., on the side of the class that produces its own product in the form of capital." (Marx' "Capital" [Sonnenschein & Co.], p. 661.) And to expect any other division of the labor between the capitalist mode of production is the same as expecting the electrodes of a battery not to decompose acidulated water, not to liberate oxygen at the positive pole, hydrogen at the negative pole, so long as they are connected with the battery.

We have seen that the ever-increasing perfectibility of modern machinery is, by the anarchy of social production, turned into a compulsory law that forces the individual industrial capitalist always to improve his machinery, always to increase its productive force. The bare possibility of extending the field of production is transformed for him into a similar compulsory law. The enormous expansive force of modern industry, compared with which that of gases is mere child's play, appears to us now as a necessity for expansion, both qualitative and quantitative, that laughs at all resistance. Such resistance is offered by consumption, by sales, by the markets for the products of modern industry. But the capacity for extension, extensive and intensive, of the markets is primarily governed by quite different laws, that work much less energetically. The extension of the markets cannot keep pace with the extension of production. The collision becomes inevitable, and as this cannot produce any real solution so long as it does not break in pieces the capitalist mode of production, the collisions become periodic. Capitalist production has begotten another "vicious circle."

As a matter of fact, since 1825, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world, production and exchange among all civilized peoples and their more or less barbaric hangers-on, are thrown out of joint about once every ten years. Commerce is at a standstill, the markets are glutted, products accumulate, as multitudinous as they are unsalable, hard cash disappears, credit vanishes, factories are closed, and the mass of the workers are in want of the means of subsistence; bankruptcy follows upon bankruptcy, execution upon execution. The stagnation lasts for years; productive forces and products are wasted and destroyed wholesale, until the accumulated mass of commodities finally filter off, more or less depreciated in value, until production and exchange gradually begin to move again. Little by little the pace quickens. It becomes a trot. The industrial trot breaks into a canter, the canter in turn grows into the headlong gallop of a perfect steeplechase of industry, commercial credit, and speculation, which finally, after breakneck leaps, ends where it began—in the ditch of a crisis. And so over and over again. We have now, since the year 1825, gone through this five times, and at the present moment (1877) we are going through it for the sixth time. And the character of these crises is so clearly defined that Fourier hit all of them off when he described the first as "crise plethorique," a crisis from plethora.

In these crises, the contradiction between socialised production and capitalist appropriation ends in a violent explosion. The circulation of commodities is, for the time being, stopped. Money, the means of circulation, becomes a hindrance to circulation. All the laws of production and circulation of commodities are turned upside down. The economic collision has reached its apogee. The mode of production is in rebellion against the mode of exchange.

The fact that the socialised organization of production within the factory has developed so far that it has become incompatible with the anarchy of production in society, which exists side by side with and dominates it, is brought home to the capitalists themselves by the violent concentration of capital that occurs during crises, through the ruin of many large, and a still greater number of small, capitalists. The whole mechanism of the capitalist mode of production breaks down under the pressure of the productive forces, its own creations. It is no longer able to turn all this mass of means of production into capital. They lie fallow, and for that very reason the industrial reserve army must also lie fallow. Means of production, means of subsistence, available laborers, all the elements of production and of general wealth, are present in abundance. But "abundance becomes the source of distress and want" (Fourier) because it is the very thing that prevents the transformation of the means of production and subsistence into capital. For in capitalist society the means of production can only function when they have undergone a preliminary transformation into capital, into the means of exploiting human labor-power. The necessity of this transformation into capital of the means of production and subsistence stands like a ghost between these and the workers. It alone prevents the coming together of the material and personal levers of production; it alone forbids the means of production to function, the workers to work and live. On the one hand, therefore, the capitalist mode of production stands convicted of its own incapacity to further direct these productive forces. On the other, these productive forces themselves, with increasing energy, press forward to the removal of the existing contradiction, to the abolition of their quality as capital, to the practical recognition of their character as social productive forces.

This rebellion of the productive forces, as they grow more and more powerful, against their quality as capital, this stronger and stronger command that their social character shall be recognized, forces the capitalist class itself to treat them more and more as social productive forces, so far as this is possible under capitalist conditions. The period of industrial high-pressure, with its unbounded inflation of credit, not less than the crash itself, by the collapse of great capitalist establishments, tends to bring about that form of the socialisation of great masses of means of production, which we meet with in the different kinds of joint-stock companies. Many of these means of production and of distribution are, from the outset, so colossal, that, like the railroads, they exclude all other forms of capitalist exploitation. At a further stage of evolution this form also becomes insufficient. The producers on a large scale in a particular branch of industry in a particular country unite in a "Trust," a union for the purpose of regulating production. They determine the total amount to be produced, parcel it out among themselves, and thus enforce the selling price fixed beforehand. But trusts of this kind, as soon as business becomes bad, are generally liable to break up, and, on this very account, compel a yet greater concentration of association. The whole of the particular industry is turned into one gigantic joint-stock company; internal competition gives place to the internal monopoly of this one company. This has happened in 1890 with the English alkali production, which is now, after the fusion of 48 large works, in the hands of one company, conducted upon a single plan; and with a capital of \$6,000,000.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

GIVES US SOME CREDIT AT LEAST.

Biddleford (Me.) Record: Four years hence, with the trend of public affairs, the Socialist vote is certain to be much heavier, how much heavier depends upon conditions and experience of these four years. The growth of the Socialist is steady, rather than rapid, because the principles of the party are not such as to carry men by storm but such as require intelligent digestion. Your average Socialist has his convictions, whatever may be thought of them. Your average partisan has his prejudices and sticks to them, in different to argument or appeal.

In these two cities, in which there has been but little to force attention upon the principles of Socialism, 155 Socialist votes were cast. These were the votes of serious, intelligent men who on the average give much more thought to public questions than the party mass does. And in addition to this very respectable percentage of votes there are hundreds who are "almost persuaded" as they themselves say, "Under certain conditions they

will become converted. Such conditions seem likely to be realized within the next few years.

Socialism may be considered as impractical and impossible. The enthusiastic Socialist may be regarded as a dreamer or a theorist, but the "inert," earnestness and conscientiousness of the Socialists cannot be denied.

The growth of Socialism will command serious attention within a few years unless there is a radical change in industrial conditions.

Copper King Green says he lost \$1,500,000 in one day by Thomas Lawson's attack on copper stock. That must have been \$1,500,000 worth of either wind, or water. Certainly Lawson has not injured any copper mine, and he has not cut off the demand for the product of the mines. Copper is worth just as much for all practical purposes as it was before Mr. Green suffered his loss. Just as much copper is being used. Just as much will be used. How, then, did Lawson injure Green?—R.

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS.

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Bruckhausen, W. A. Aldridge, A. Strehlow.
IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederic Heath, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Makowski, Henry W. Grant, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.
IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE: Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jenke, Gustav Gerdtis.

Some notable facts were brought out last week at the hearing before committee of Ald. Seidel's bread ordinance. The ordinance, in order to show that his ordinance requiring that the usual pound loaves of bread should be required to weigh a pound, purchased bread from bakers and grocers all over town and found that whereas, as a rule, the bread of the smaller bakers weighed around sixteen ounces and some even exceeded that amount, the bread of the big factories, and especially those run as "open shops," were scandalously under weight, the worst offender being the Atlas bread, the loaves of which weighed as low as thirteen and a half ounces! Now, the public in buying bread supposes that the loaves weigh a pound and when they get bread that weighs less they are awind to that extent. It was a tough spot with the bakers who assembled to talk the committee out of passing favorably on the measure. They were especially opposed to the provision to require bakers baking under-weight bread to put a stamp on each loaf giving its actual weight. They knew that the public wanted full-weight bread and that such an admission that the bread was not full-weight would keep a good many people from buying their bread. Yet Ald. Mallory, who appeared to act as an attorney for the Atlas bread factory, made the argument, as a member of the committee that "the people didn't have to buy the smaller weight loaves if they didn't want to!" Yet the sensation that passed round the committee room when it was shown that the Atlas bread weighed only thirteen and a half ounces to the pound, showed how generally ignorant of the true state of things the people are, as a rule. The bread makers are not the only short-weight artists there are in commercialism, by any means, and laws have had to be passed in a good many other instances to keep the people from being cheated in spite of their undoubted right to let short weight stuff alone if they did not want it! There were other interesting facts brought out by the hearing. Baker Charles Kremer startled his auditors by declaring that if the loaves were larger the bakeries would be dirtier, as the weight of the loaves from the small bakeries was from dirt that got into the dough! To such arguments were they forced to resort! Then to test the real spirit of the protesting bakers, Ald. Seidel asked if they would oppose the ordinance if a fourteen-ounce ounce loaf was called for by law, and Michael Carpenter, bread factory proprietor, said that they still would object, as they wanted to run their own business without molestation from anyone! And then Ald. Mallory moved to kill the proposed ordinance, Ald. Stiglbauer, Luedtke, Mallory and Walter voting in favor of so doing, Seidel against. Then it was that Ald. Melms sounded this warning: That the council might refuse to protect the people from short-weight bread if it pleased, but that such a course would simply mean agitation for municipal bakeries, which would probably have to be secured before the people could be sure of the bread they were buying.

August Steinhagen, perpetual claimant of the county government for construction "jobs," has been named by the county board as consulting engineer for the new Grand avenue viaduct. The Social-Democrats voted against him, and properly so. Steinhagen's election shows that the methods that used to rule in county board affairs are still rampant, in spite of grand jury exposures. We do not know how much Steinhagen had to pay for his votes, or whether he paid anything at all, but the fact remains that he gets a job on which he is to draw 4 per cent. on the construction cost, whereas two other competent men made bids for the work at the rate of 1 per cent. It might be well to keep the Steinhagen voters in mind. They are as follows:

F. L. Bell, Frank Burkhardt, Joseph Cieszynski, Anton Cywieki, Anton Danielski, C. T. Fisher, F. M. Fowle, Charles Genaz, Arthur Greene, Julius Guentner, C. C. Jacobus, H. M. Julien, T. Y. McGorran, Jacob Naezke, W. H. O'Keefe, John O'Rourke, G. F. Reichardt, John D. Singles, J. M. Wiesenthal, Christ Woehner.

The Social-Democrats also rightfully voted against allowing County Clerk Phelps his graft for serving on the board of canvassers of the county vote. He was not only under salary to do such work, but was an interested party to the count, having been a candidate. He said after the meeting

that the district attorney had told him his claim was legal.

To the public that has been wondering what has become of the effort to compel a better headway on the street car lines during rush hours, it may be stated that the joint committee on judiciary and railroads first killed the measure and then moved to appoint a sub-committee to hold sessions at the throne of Beggs in the hope of securing some relief. It leaks out now that the committee was appointed some four weeks ago and that it has done nothing since. Ald. Mallory is the chairman of it.

At the meeting of the Milwaukee city council last Tuesday, Ald. Seidel's standard loaf of bread ordinance was debated at considerable length and was then laid over for two weeks. Ald. Welch's resolution for the union label on the city printing was passed. This provides that where the city printing is done in a union shop it shall bear the label. Ald. Seidel introduced a resolution calling for a committee made up of aldermen of the different parties to examine into the salaries paid city employees and to suggest the needed changes in order to make them equal to the value of the work performed.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM.

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. A theory of society that advocates a more precise, orderly and harmonious arrangement of the social relations of mankind than that which has hitherto prevailed. (Webster's Dictionary.)

A theory that aims to secure the reconstruction of society, increase of wealth, and a more equal distribution of the products of labor and capital (as distinguished from property), and the public collective management of all industries. Its motto is: "Everyone according to his deeds." (Standard Dictionary.)

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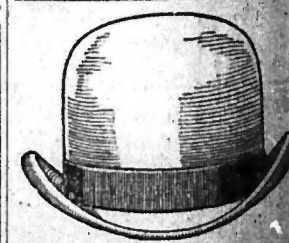
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Mens Natural Wool Underwear, considered good value at 90c. Sale Price, 63c.
Mens Extra Quality Natural Wool Underwear, the \$1.00 kind. Sale Price, 73c.
Mens Plain Black or Fancy Striped Wool Hose, worth 25 cents. Sale Price, 15c.
Mens Silk 4 in Hand Ties, reversible or lined, the 50c kind, this sale at 35c or 3 for \$1.
Mens Fine Full Covered Shield Bow Ties, sold everywhere at 25c, an endless variety of up-to-date patterns. Sale Price, 10c.
Mens Smoking Coats in Oxford Brown and Blue Mixtures, neatly trimmed. This Sale \$3.39.

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Boys and Young Mens Overcoats in Plain Black, Oxford or Fancy Mixtures, sizes from 14 to 20 years, worth \$10. Sale Price, \$7.45.
Mens Overcoats in Plain Black, Oxford or Fancy Mixtures, some have Belts, others have none, \$12 and \$13.50 values. Sale Price, \$9.45.
Mens Overcoats in an elegant assortment of fashionable styles of various lengths, and exceptionally good values at \$13.50 and \$18. This Sale, \$12.45.
All of our Mens and Boys Long Pants Suits consisting of more than 25 styles, worth up to \$10. This Sale they go at \$6.45.
All of our Mens and Young Mens Suits in Fancy Mixtures, worth \$15. This Sale, \$10.45.
Mens Brown Duck Coats, Sheep Skin Lined Corduroy Coats, worth \$4. This Sale, \$2.95.
Our \$3.50 and \$4 line of Mens Trousers. This Sale \$2.75.

GLOVES AND MITTENS AT PRICES CUT IN TWO.

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.

Board of Directors: E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. McLean, Secretary; Treasurer, Emil Seidel, John Doerflinger, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. J. Welch, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.



What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	1904.	1900.	
Roosevelt, Republican	7,627,634	7,307,923	— gain.
Parker, Democrat	5,080,634	6,358,733	— loss.
Debs, Socialist	397,587	87,814	— gain.
Swallow, Prohibitionist	260,303	208,914	— gain.
Watson, People's party	114,637		
Coleman, Social Labor party	33,453		
Holcomb, Continental Labor	830	39,739	— loss.

The editor of the Winona (Minn.) Republican and Herald is wise in his own conceit. After commenting on the big vote for Social-Democracy throughout the country, he assures his readers that there is little danger of Socialism being accepted by the American people, because as a remedy for human ills it is so extraordinary. Then he shows his readers what Socialism "really is" by this chance selection from the writings of Robert Blatchford, editor of The London Clarion and author of "Merrie England."

"First of all I would set men to work to grow wheat and fruit and rear cattle and poultry for our own use. Then I would develop the fisheries and construct great fishbreeding lakes and harbors. Then I would restrict nurseries, larcenous, chemical works and factories to the number actually needed for the supply of our own people. Then I would stop the smoke nuisance by developing water power and electricity. In order to achieve these ends, I would make all the lands, mills, mines, factories, works, shops, ships, and railways the property of the people. I would have the towns rebuilt with wide streets, with detached houses, with gardens and fountains and avenues and trees. I would make railways, the carriage of letters and the transit of goods as free as the roads and the bridges. I would make the houses loftier and larger, and clear them of all useless furniture. I would institute public dining halls, public baths, public washhouses on the best plan, and so set free the hands of those slaves—our English women. I would have public parks, public theaters, music halls, gymnasiums, foot ball and cricket fields, public halls and public gardens for recreation and music and refreshment. I would have all our children fed and clothed and educated at the cost of the state. I would have them all taught to play and sing. I would have them all trained to athletics and arms. I would have public halls of science. I would have the people become their own artists, actors, musicians, soldiers and police. Then by degrees I would make all these things free, so that clothing, lodging, fuel, food, amusements, education and all the requirements for a perfect human life should be produced and distributed and enjoyed by the people without the use of money."

"This," declares the Winona editor, "is Socialism."—Which is not true; and then he adds this nice little verbal paradox: "It would be impossible even were it probable."! This is a worse mix-up than John L. Sullivan's famous speech before the curtain, "I am pictured worse than I'm painted." But the editor explains his impossible probability by crying out, "This is Socialism—what chaos. No one forevermore to have a home of his own; no mother or father to care for or to educate their own children; no farmer to live on his own land. It can never be, and never ought to be. It would take, from the world all that is worth living for," etc.

Now, in the first place, that selection from Blatchford is simply a statement by Blatchford of how he would like to have things arranged, according to his Socialistic view. Nothing more, nothing less. And, moreover, it should not be read apart from the rest of the book in which it appears, otherwise the context is ruined. Secondly, there is nothing in the quotation to justify the editor's hysterics about no one owning his home under Socialism. On the contrary, Blatchford and every other Social-Democrat whose writings we have read charge it up as one of the crimes of the capitalist system that it robs the people of their homes, as statistics gathered by the government abundantly show. Thus in the average run of American cities the percentage of homes NOT owned by the occupants ranges anywhere from 81 per cent (the figures for Baltimore) up to 92 per cent (the figures for Boston). In Denver it is 84 per cent. In New Orleans 83. St. Louis 87. And so on. The geographical location makes little difference. Thirdly, Blatchford was writing for England, where there is a landed aristocracy, hence talks of making the land the property of the collectivity. We have no such problem here, and Socialism would take no farmer's land away. On the contrary it would make him more secure by abolishing the mortgage shark and by ending forever his greatest present-day enemies, the elevator, twine and machinery trusts and the "all-the-traffic-will-bear" transportation hold-nips.

A little learning is a dangerous thing. The Winona editor better read up!

In the United Mine Workers' Journal honest in its editorial of December 22? Listen to this: "When Victor L. Berger distributed his libelous circulars at San Francisco he most humbly got down upon his knees and asked forgiveness, which was granted him. Then upon his return he reprinted the charge in a more aggravating form if that were possible." Here we have a complete and unbroken tissue of untruth. Comrade Berger had nothing whatever to do with the distribution of circulars at San Francisco. They were issued by San Francisco comrades, of their own volition and at their own expense, and circulated by them. They contained a reprint of matter that had appeared in these columns, for the appearance of which the editor was alone responsible, and Comrade Berger only knew about after it had been published. Next, Comrade Berger "humbly got down on his knees" to no one at the San Francisco convention. Why should he? Next, it is not true that Comrade Berger "upon his return home reprinted the charge." He did not return to Milwaukee until after it had been reprinted in these columns, and we have never so much as spoken to him with regard to that republication. Whatever he has said of the San Francisco convention or of Labor misbehavior has appeared in the columns of his Warbit or in this

The annual ball of the Socialists of San Francisco will be held at Eintracht hall, Twelfth street, Sunday evening, January 21.

FORM OF WILL.

I, DO HEREBY GIVE, DEVISE, AND BEQUEATH TO THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED, THE HERE OF (OR OTHER PROPERTY, DESCRIBE THE PROPERTY.)

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NOTICE. Watertown, N. Y.—W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

THE DAILY CRIME OF CAPITALISM!

By CLAYTON J. LAMB.

Railroads prosperous. Prize fighting in profusion. Letter strengthening his force at Zeigler coal mines. Four men killed by explosion on battleship Massachusetts. Postmasters near large cities "grafting" in postage stamps. Story of family of royal lunatics who stand next to Holland's throne. Boy stealing a ride badly frozen in box car. Have to amputate both legs. Standard oil dividends 36 per cent. Rockefeller's share \$14,400,000. Michigan inventor goes insane because a capitalist stole his patent right. Hoffman, the grafting Detroit coroner, files bond for his appearance. People of Michigan town kicking because a rich Chicago woman bought a lot and had her dead bull dog buried in their cemetery.

Blind man's home in Bay City, Mich., taken by tax-title sharks. Rotten bridge breaks down in Charleston, drowning thirty school children. Russian General Kuropatkin complains of lack of food for his army at Mukden. Train robberies, highway hold-ups, strikes, wages cut, boodling and grafting galore. Detroit Street Railway company accused of boodling. Flight in suburban village council. Grand Rapids coroner's jury finds that bad management on P. M. railway killed six men. Thomas W. Lawson threatened with arrest because of his partial exposures of capitalist system. Only tops of Czar's warships above water at Port Arthur. Russian navy in the east entirely destroyed. Alice Roosevelt may wed Prince Gustavus Adolphus and become queen of Sweden. How nice!

Bids opened on three new battleships to cost four million dollars apiece—enough to provide fifteen thousand comfortable homes. Millionaire sport couldn't wait half an hour to get his machine fixed—buys another automobile for ten thousand dollars and goes on his way. Mrs. Chadwick jailed at Cleveland. Her half-million dollars worth of jewels not found. Furnishings of her house very fine—worth \$200,000. She is said to have been "very charitable." This is just a part—a little part of one day's news found in one daily newspaper. It is a sample of the capitalist civilization. Socialists are accused of a desire and intent to destroy that sort of civilization. The man who would not plead guilty to that accusation is no socialist.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

Signs of Impending Change. Dear Herald: With Tom Lawson thundering away at the trusts and insurance companies and Ida Tarbell hammering away at John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil outfit, the people are liable to get their eyes opened. The Populist and Socialist parties have been telling the same truths for years, but the people would not listen, but now when some of the knaves fall out the people are bound to hear some of the facts. Whether it was natural integrity or a desire for popularity that actuated Mr. Lawson to expose the villainy of his associates in their conspiracies against the public in general makes little difference if it has the proper results, that is the wiping out of this nefarious gang of thieves and grafters. That such stupendous crimes can be perpetrated in a civilized and enlightened country like the United States seems almost impossible. It serves to show what human greed backed up by a certain kind of evil genius will perform under our present commercial system. Personally the men that organize these vast combinations for the down-right robbery and fleecing of the people are splendid gentlemen, while in their business methods they are worse than ravening wolves. That some one should come out and expose these confederates and conspirators against the commonwealth all right minded people should be thankful. The good work, however, should be prosecuted to a finish, and that will not be until every public and private monopoly is blotted from the face of the earth. John Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan are white angels compared with some of those who are plundering the people of this country. It is not the men however that perpetrate these great wrongs that are to blame so much as it is our present damnable commercial system which affords chances or opportunities for such work. Establish an equitable and just system as Socialism proposes to do and all men may prosper. M. A. C.

Dear Herald: I note what you have to say in regard to daily paper, No. 329. It certainly is an opportune time for such a project, but I believe that it should be published in Chicago, in order to take advantage of the mail facilities, if it is to become a general daily. I will invest in two \$5.00 or one \$10.00 share and guarantee you five subscriptions at \$4.00 per year, from the start. I will also give you a good share of my time in getting subscriptions, gratis. Of course the paper should be a genuine morning newspaper, with a regular press despatch report. I will close with best wishes to your paper and may it live long. L. B. Haana. Tokna, Mont.

Answers to Correspondents. C. Chicago.—It appears this week. He was prevented from continuing by sickness. John Wolfe.—Write to the U. S. Bureau of Commerce and Labor. NOTICE, RACINE, WIS. M. Biding, 1220 N. Wisconsin St., is authorized to receive subscription for the Social-Democratic Herald. NOTICE, Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street. "Confessions of Capitalism," five cents each; thirty copies, one dollar. "Socialism Made Plain," by Allan L. Reason. A big book for Tea cents. Subscribe for The Vanguard: 50 cents a year. We can supply you with any Socialist book to the market. Send for catalogue. Five for \$2 after you have collected \$2.50. Herald subscription cards, of course!

DOPED FOR PROFIT.

Truly, one may say of food commodities in Liverpool that Things are not what they seem.

In a volume of reprinted articles from the "Liverpool Journal of Commerce," by T. Myddleton Shillcross, an architect, one learns that food is dreadfully adulterated in the city on the banks of the Mersey. Here is a table of proved adulterated of foods, etc.:

Description of Samples.	Percentage of adulteration.
Almonds, ground	25
Black current wine	50
Bread and butter	33 1-3
Buttermilk	100
Cream	35.71
Elderberry squash	100
Ginger, ground and whole	3.7
Ginger wine	57.14
Jams	25.92
Lard	22.72
Lemon squash	100
Blue juice cordial	60
Mince, ground	20
Margarine	9.52
Mercury ointment	36.36

Mr. Shillcross considers that, throughout the entire range of municipal activity, Liverpool has been deficient in enterprise—though, doubtless he would exonerate the tramways and lighting departments. As a result, the death rate of the city has risen from 21.6 per 1,000 in 1901 to 24.5 at the present time.—Clarion.

ATTENTION, MINNEAPOLIS. W. H. Brown, 45 S. Fourth st., will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald. Send The Vanguard to your friend for a year—50 cents.

Milk, new 11.18 |

Pepper, black 100 |

Pepper, white 21.62 |

Peas 55.5 |

Raspberry wine 50 |

Rice, ground 20 |

Strawberries, potted 33 1-3 |

Sweetmeats 3.03 |

Vinegar 16.6 |

Wine, fermented 100 |

Zinc ointment 57.14 |

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Woman and Socialism.

With a little baby in her arms, Sarah Thomas, of Kansas City, was taken to the county jail the other day to serve a term of ten days for stealing. The marshal was puzzled. He had no commitment for the lady, and he erred could not put it in jail. "If that baby is taken from its mother for ten days, it will die," said one of the deputy marshals. The justice was finally called up by telephone and he relieved the situation by changing the woman's sentence to only one day. The marshal held the woman into the cell and marched her out again and declared the sentence served. "You oughtn't to steal when you have a baby so young to care for," the deputy said to her. "Well, what can I do? I've got to eat," she answered. And this is the system, my friends, that the working class voted the other day to perpetuate. Does any one think for a minute that there is a lack of things to eat in Kansas City? You know and I know that there is never a time but when there is more than enough to eat to satisfy the wants of every man, woman and child in it. Why, then, must this woman be forced to steal in order to eat?

There are over 5,000,000 women working in the mills, factories and sweat shops in America. Think of the horrible condition in this country, and then ask yourself the question: Why should I not help fight for the grand cause of Socialism?

Rockefeller has given the Chicago University a \$3,000,000 Christmas present. Have you noticed that coal oil went up a few days ago? The question now is did Rockefeller really give the \$3,000,000 or has it been given by the households that have stood the increased cost of oil? Anyhow Rockefeller gets the benefit of the University which he uses to educate "princes" to teach the common herd that "3000 a year ought to be enough for any working man." Just talk to your husband on this question and find out if it would not be better to invest this money for more food, better clothing and better shelter.

There will be a great deal doing if once the women of America get started to work for Socialism. There are in this country nearly 2,000,000 children working for wages. About one-fifth of all the children in the land between the ages of ten and fifteen years are at work instead of being in school.

How glad for many millions of people was the Merry Christmas time, and yet how sad, by contrast, for many other millions. Christmas is a glad time indeed for all who are rich enough to give or receive costly presents. But for many millions, in so-called Christian lands, it is a sad time because it emphasizes their daily poverty and wretchedness. For the millions of the very poor its beauty and beneficence among the better classes round about them only adds darker colors to their hopeless, poverty stricken condition. They can have no Christmas at all, or at best only a grinning, mocking ghost of one. They see plenty and rejecting all about them in which



Christmas Presents

We make these two statements—and the statements are backed up in the store:
(1) Qualities being equal, we sell at infinitely lower prices than does anybody else in our line; (2) Our big HOLIDAY STOCK was never so complete, and never so satisfactory, as it is this season. Ask us to send to you our new Booklet and Price-List. It's free.

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Here are a few suggestions for the comrades in Milwaukee:

- 1st, Get into your ward organization.
- 2nd, Get others into your ward organizations.
- 3rd, Get subscribers to our Socialist papers.
- 4th, Always carry some Socialist literature around with you.
- 5th, If any questions are asked of you which you are unable to answer as yet, be sure to see that those parties asking the same are present at your next propaganda meeting where their needs will be met.

Don't forget to attend the mass meeting in the 10th Ward Friday evening, Jan. 13th, 1905, if you are a sympathizer of our movement and you live in the 10th ward. The comrades out there are endeavoring to build up the membership one hundred per cent.

You can't make a Socialist out of a man whose head is so heavily covered with moss that he can't think. Let capitalism knock off the moss. In the meantime there are plenty of others to operate on. After them!

How is this for a simple war cry in Milwaukee:

Who are, who are, who are we?
We are members of the S. D. P.
Are we lala's, well I should smile,
20,000 votes amongst the rank and file.

The 23rd Ward branch has arranged for a Schafskopf party, Jan. 14th, at Bresenheimer's hall, corner 13th and Washington st.

The South Side Woman's Club will hold their monthly cinch party at Jack's hall, 6th and Greenfield aves., next Tuesday afternoon.

Bear this in mind. A large mass meeting will be held in the 10th ward Friday evening, Jan. 13th, at Wisconsin Hall, 12th and Lee sts.

2nd Ward, Friday evening, Jan. 20th, at S. E. corner of 4th and Chestnut sts. These meetings are held to increase the membership of the party. The city organizer will be present to address the meetings.

E. T. M.

State Organization Notes.

Do you want the state of Wisconsin organized?

If you do let us give you a problem to work out—How are we to send our state organizer into new territory where there are few if any Socialists, and no organization? We must have money to do it.

How shall we get the money to organize the state? Let every comrade work his grey matter a little over this. And if any one has any ideas or suggestions let him write to the state secretary or state organizer. The state organizer has a plan. He will explain it fully in these columns later. Meanwhile he will receive and consider suggestions from all sources.

We have an application for membership from the Moon. Moon is in Marathon county. The comrade in a farmer and a woodsman. Now, Old Sol, you next.

Marinette—The local has appointed a committee to report at their next meeting on ways and means for aiding in the work of organizing the state. That's right. Take hold of this matter.

Sharon—Several friends are talking of organizing State Organizer Carl D. Thompson will spend a day there soon and if possible a local will be formed.

Neenah, Oshkosh, Appleton—These three cities form a splendid field. A Neenah comrade writes urging that an organizer should spend a week in this field now. Only one thing lacking now, viz., funds. We are going to get them next. Watch for our plan. It will be discussed in this column in a few weeks.

Beloit—The First Congregational Church has a Men's Class. Several of the workmen are Socialists and occasionally one of them is asked to lead to a discussion. As a result, the working class interests are occasionally treated from the working class standpoint. Comrades are trying to arrange to have the State Organizer, Carl D. Thompson, to occupy the pulpit there Jan. 29th.

Moon, Marathon Co. — A comrade sends in application for membership. He will be received, you can be assured. And may comrade, get five more and organize a local. For all information address State Secretary E. H. Thomas, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee. We'll be glad to send you an organizer as soon as you are ready.

CARNIVAL NOTES.

We promised you last week that we'd have more to say about the Carnival.

The branches are making great preparations for the various groups, and some startling surprises will be sprung by them on the judges and spectators.

The large number of individual prizes offered is also attracting considerable attention, and no doubt there will be some sharp rivalry between those taking part.

From present indications this carnival will totally eclipse the one last year. This is saying a good deal, but Social-Democratic carnivals and other entertainments given under the auspices of the Social-Democratic party are, like the party itself, progressive.

These of our readers who have received Carnival tickets for which they have not yet paid will confer a favor by remitting the amount due at their earliest convenience. We must have at least \$700 on hand before entering the Exposition on the night of January 25th.

Following is a list of the several prizes that will be distributed among the maskers taking part in this great event:

GROUP PRIZES.

1. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Group to consist of not less than 10 Persons.	10.00
4th, 5th and 6th Group to consist of not less than 8 Persons.	7.00
7th and 8th Group to consist of not less than 6 Persons.	5.00
9th and 10th Group to consist of not less than 4 Persons.	3.00
INDIVIDUAL LADIES' PRIZES.	
A.	\$10.00
B.	9.00
C.	8.00
D.	7.00
E.	6.00
F.	5.00
GENTS' PRIZES.	
A.	\$10.00
B.	9.00
C.	8.00
D.	7.00
E.	6.00
F.	5.00

Attention, Tenth Ward!

Attention is called to the sympathizers of our movement in the 10th ward to the fact that the 10th ward branch of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee will hold an open meeting for the purpose of further building up their organization on Thursday evening, Jan. 13th, 1905. All the sympathizers of our movement are kindly requested to keep this date in mind, and attend this meeting. For further notice, watch our party papers.

NOTICE EVERYBODY.

The North Side Turn Hall has been secured by the Beer Bottlers Local Union No. 213, for a Grand Prize Mask Ball on January 7th, '05. Judging by the pains the committee has taken in making arrangements, it will be indeed a grand event. Two hundred dollars worth of prizes will be given away, besides the arrangements have been made for illustrated songs during dances, which is something that will entertain everybody, young and old, as well, and all this for 25 cents! Don't miss it.

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The Jewell Clothing Co.
The Cargill Coal Co., of Green Bay, Wis., and
Casey & Schaeffer, 100, Merchant Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

LECTURES AT WHITEWATER.

The following is the forepart of a lecture program arranged by the Whitewater comrades:

Jan. 7. Social Evolution, Rev. Carl D. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Jan. 14. Idealism and Materialism, George L. Teeple, Whitewater, Wisconsin.
Jan. 21. A Socialist View of History, Mrs. B. Cross, Madison, Wisconsin.
Jan. 28. The Rise of Capitalism, Prof. D. O. Kinsman, Whitewater, Wisconsin.
Feb. 4. The Fundamentals of Socialism, Daniel W. Horn, Madison, Wisconsin.
Feb. 11. Some Problems of the 20th Century, Edmund T. Melus, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Alderman of the 11th ward.
Feb. 18. The Ethics of Socialism, Prof. H. H. Schroeder, Whitewater, Wisconsin.
Feb. 25. The Class Struggle, T. M. Watson, Whitewater, Wisconsin.
March 4. The Evolution of the Wage Slave, Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
March 11. Socialism and Public Education, Isaac Peterson, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

Wisconsin State Board, S. D. P.

The State Executive Board met in special session Dec. 23, to confer with and instruct the newly elected members of the state legislature. The Board voted to instruct our members of legislature to stand on the platform and vote as a unit from the standpoint of our demands and International Socialism. Motions were also carried that all bills which our members of legislature propose to put in shall be filed with the State Executive Board, and that our members of legislature be instructed to meet at regular intervals to discuss every bill and every question before the legislature and take action accordingly.

The committee on the primary election law reported, and action on this matter was postponed till the next special meeting.

A regular meeting of the board was held Dec. 25. Charter was granted to River Falls, St. Croix Co. A request from Eau Claire that their local organizer be granted a commission on dues of branches he organizes was considered. It was decided that it would be impossible to establish this precedent, as half of dues have to be paid in to national treasury, and the other half are needed for state organization.

The Auditing Committee was instructed to audit the secretary's and treasurer's books.

The definition of the duties and powers of state secretary and organizer were discussed and laid over till the next meeting.

E. H. THOMAS, State Sec.

Campaign Fund. List No. 1.

Previously reported	\$3332.31
Max. Grass	25
H. Haycock	10
H. Redman	10
G. Berlinger	25
F. Hardie	25
E. Schullenhauer	1.00
W. R. Tews	25
G. S.	1.00
Janesville Boot & Shoe Workers	1.00
Union	1.00
F. Witte	5.00
A. Schull	5.00
J. Ulrich	4.00
F. Roensch	1.30
W. Krause	.75
G. Lohrengel	2.10
A. Papke	1.00
C. Kraemer	.25
J. Wagner	.10
E. Farrer	.10
E. Hopkin	.10
J. Jenneyjohn	.45
M. Lasser	.10
R. Medrow	.25
Wm. A. Fischer	.25
P. Wolfjaeger	5.00
T. George	2.25
Max. Nodde	.60
20th Ward Branch for literature	38.00
U. B. of C. & J.	15.00
Edw. Rapp	.25
Thos. Hougens	1.00
H. E. Hoesterman	1.00
F. Gerlach	.25
S. Franklin	.45

State Campaign Fund.

Wm. Mulcher, punch card.....\$.50
Eli Counter, punch card.....1.05
John Raggio, punch card......50
Thomas Muenzer.....4.00
J. Lovensien, punch card.....1.55
J. of Racine.....2.00
5 and 7 of Racine, punch cards.....5.00
Leonora O'Reilly, New York.....1.00

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STATE OF WISCONSIN. — Milwaukee County. — County Court. — In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank G. Heifrich, Deceased.

Letters administration on the Estate of Frank G. Heifrich, late of the City and County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to John Heifrich by this Court:

It is ordered, That the time from the date of said grant, including the first Tuesday of July A. D. 1905, he and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Frank G. Heifrich, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Frank G. Heifrich, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of September 1905, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

As to it is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as above, be given by publishing a copy of this order of the Court for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 17th day of December 1904.

PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER,
Attorney at Estate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY — COUNTY COURT — In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Louis Weyrich, Deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Philip J. Scholze, executor of said estate, representing among other things, that he has fully administered the said estate, and that the time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and appointing the time of the said estate according to law.

It is ordered, That said application be heard before this Court, at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

As to it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1904.

By the Court.

PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER,
Attorney of Estate.

ACROSS THE WAY

from the Postoffice you'll find what you want for a Xmas present at moderate prices.

Diamond Rings \$5.00 to \$200.00.

Watches, Gold Filled, \$10.00 and up.

Diamond Scarfpins and Cuff buttons, Brooches, etc., etc., at prices that ought to make them sell.

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30 LUNCH ROOMS,

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Headquarters for a Good Lunch or Meal at moderate prices.

CLEANLINESS. QUICK SERVICE.

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...SALOON...

440 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrades give me a call.

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Member 20th Ward Branch S. D. P.

L. SCHAAP, 29th Ward Branch S. D. P.

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Select or Ambrosia

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New Shrimps, Best New Haven Oysters

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Recovering of Umbrellas a Specialty.

703 SCOTT STREET, Near American Av.

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J. H. STOUTHAMER, Pres.

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Phone Main 93. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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494 12th STREET, Milwaukee.

An Honest Shoe, The Union Labeled.

Call for them at M. PERGANDE, 703 Milwaukee Avenue, Corner Mitchell Street, Kienth Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat.

EMPIRE BUILDING, Rooms 301-302
Cor. W. Water St. & Grand Ave.
8-10 Hours 10-12, 2-4.

ELSNER'S UNION MARKET,

Fresh, Salted and Layton Smoked Meats.

861 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Phone South 600.

Let me furnish the Meat for your Festivals.

THE HOME TEA CO.

393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Supply have the best TEA and COFFEE at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.

VOGENITZ & RUBIKE, Props.

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316 STATE STREET,
Four doors west of Third St.

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...DEALER IN...

Reliable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
No. 25 Junction Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Store closed Sundays.

Make Boots and Shoes in all styles to order

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Let WM. F. BUECH

Furnish your Music for all Occasions. UNION MUSICIANS.

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Phone South 555.

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Baker and Confectioner.

All orders promptly attended to.

927 Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

ARTHUR J. BRETT,

ORIENTAL JEWELRY,
261 REED STREET.

ALHAMBRA
Week Commencing with Matinee Sunday.
EXTRA NEW YEAR'S-MATINEE MONDAY.
THE BIG MUSICAL SHOW.
THE SMART SET
Superior to any Musical Entertainment.
Reserved Seats Down Stairs 25c and 35c, Orchestra 70c
Next Attraction—HOWARD HALL in THE WAIF'S PARADISE.

DAVIDSON
4 NIGHTS Begins Sunday, Jan. 1st
Mat. Monday, Jan. 2nd
Something Different
Something the whole country will be
talking about. Wagners &
Kemper present
BLANCHE WALSH
"Blanche Walsh is superb."
—CHICAGO EYE, KREUTZER
WALSH
"Miss Walsh is a big success."
—"Among the greatest plays of recent
years."—CHICAGO CHRONICLE.
IN
Jacob Gordin's startlingly realistic, tre-
mendous drama, the
Kreutzer Sonata
"The house echoes with the cheers of
the gallery and cries of bravo from the
body of the theatre."
—CHICAGO EXAMINER.
Prices \$1.50 to 25c.—Matinee \$1.00 to 25c.

BIJOU
New Years Week
Starting MATINEE SUNDAY 2.30
HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY 3.00
An offering that has started the country.
The Big Scenario Production
When Women Love
THE GREAT LABOR UNION DRAMA
A Large Factory in Operation.
Woman's War on Blackwell's
Island.
The Great Labor Union Scene.
Realistic Court Room Scene.
The Garden Gate.
The Most Beautiful Scenic and
Electrical Effects in
Modern Times.
After Dinner Monday Go To The Bijou.
Mat.—Wednesday & Saturday.
Next—The Heart of Maryland.

STAR
2:30 8:15
Week Commencing
Sunday Matinee
THE
"IMPERIALS"
Extravaganza
Company.
Next Attraction—"GAY MORNING GLORIES."

CRYSTAL THEATER.
178 Second St., Near Grand Ave.
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Matinee Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.
A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN
AND GENTLEMEN.
MOTION PICTURES.
Admission 10 cts. including Seat.
GRAND THEATER,
186 Third Street, near Grand Ave.
BEST SHOW IN THE CITY.
MATINEE DAILY.
Evening Performances 8 & 9:30 o'clock.
ADMISSION TEN CENTS.
FINEST 10c THEATER IN AMERICA.

5TH GRAND MASK BALL
Given by the
20th Ward Branch
Social-Democratic Party.
SATURDAY, January 7th, 1905.
—At—
Volkman's Hall,
out and Center Sts.
Admission - - 10 Cts.

Just L. SACHS, The Jeweler
That's all
418 National Avenue.

THE PURITAN LUNCH ROOM
223 West Water Street,
Between Grand Avenue and Wells Street,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.
A GOOD MEAL... 15c OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

TOWN TOPICS BY THE TOWN CRIER

The Herald's expose of the theft by "reformers" of a clerk from the court house for use in the Republican headquarters during the last campaign, the county paying out the salary illegally, caused quite a stir among the professional politicians last week and some of their efforts to make the matter appear trivial were rich indeed. County Clerk Phelps, who was thus caught red-handed in rascality, made the best he could of the exposure of his dishonesty by declaring defiantly: "I would do the same thing over again!" Which we can readily believe.

Politicians of the Phelps stamp can be counted on at all times to swindle the county treasury, even if the previous incumbent of the office was indicted by the grand jury; and the old-time politicians who are just now strutting around in angel wings marked "La Follette," can be counted on to be mixed up in such shady practices. Mr. Phelps makes this further explanation, that the other clerks in the office worked harder so that Clerk Jones' work was not neglected. A very lame excuse for a violation of Phelps' oath of office, wherein he swore to conduct his office according to law and in an honest way. And the moral of all this is: That officials put into positions of trust by capitalist parties, Reform or Stand Pat, need constant watching.

So it turns out that the Republican sheriff, who used prisoners at the jail to do work round his house, was not alone in the spirit of accommodation to himself in his private capacity. The county clerk also accommodated himself by farming out to himself as Republican county secretary one of the courthouse clerks to do clerical work at the Republican headquarters. Great things happen these days! And the people are coming to know who they can trust in an official capacity.

A referendum is in progress among the Milwaukee comrades as to whether the party shall enter the judicial election. The referendum is largely a formality, as the consensus of opinion seems to be against putting up candidates. There are various reasons for this. One is that it is better for our party to use its strength in invading the law-making department of government before we invade the law-constructing department, else we would be putting the cart before the horse. A Socialist judge administering capitalist law would be a pitiful spectacle indeed! Then there are the other reasons that our party is now under a heavy campaign deficit which should be cleared before we go into another fight, especially so as to get our vote out so the party would not appear to have gone back would cost quite a sum. Another reason is that we have few lawyers in the party, having a mistrust of lawyers as a class, so do not have many men of legal training to put up as candidates.

The official vote for the governor in Wisconsin has been published and we are able to see which counties have made the best showing.

Florence county takes the booby prize. It is the only county that did not cast a single vote for the Social-Democratic party. Pepin county comes next with one vote. All hail to that one lone hero! Send us your name, comrade. We will help you.

Buffalo and Trempealeau counties are next, each had six votes. Hurrah for the six! That is enough to organize a local. Send us your names. Let us get together. La Fayette cast nine votes. That is better. Thirty-two counties cast varying numbers up to one per cent. of the vote. Price and Polk counties cast almost, but not quite, 2 per cent. Eau Claire, Lincoln and Waukesha counties cast 2 per cent. Brown, 2 1/2, Washburn, 2 1/2, Ashland, Kewaunee, Ozaukee and Rock, 3 per cent. Marinette county, 3 1/3.

Calmnet county lifts the banner at 4 per cent. Oneida raises it one and makes it 5 per cent. Manitowish and Douglas tie by casting 6 per cent. Sheboygan and Kenosha run neck and neck by casting 7 per cent. of the vote. However, in Sheboygan that means 794 votes, while in Kenosha there were only 378. Racine carries off second honors in the state of Wisconsin by casting 1,232 votes, which is 12 per cent. of the total. This is the second largest number of votes cast and also the second largest percentage of votes.

And last, but not least, comes Milwaukee county with 17,394 votes, which is 23 1/2 per cent. of the total vote. On with the fight! Let joy be unconfined!

Cement Workers' Union Local 27, meets every first and second Monday of the month.

What is the matter with The Vanguard? It's all right. If you don't believe it, send for a copy and be convinced.

Start your Socialist library with a year's subscription to The Vanguard—50 cents.

\$500
IN PRIZES
STUPENDOUS
\$200
IN CASH

THE THEATER.

DAVIDSON THEATER.
It will be a somewhat differently constituted audience that will attend the Davidson Sunday, Jan. 1, on the appearance of Blanche Walsh, than that which usually attends the theater nowadays. The achievements of this famous artist make it impossible to associate her name with anything of a commonplace nature. In the "Kreutzer Sonata" one may expect to be stirred, for the story concerns a domestic tragedy of our own time.



Blanche Walsh at the Davidson Theater.

It was presented for the first time in English by Miss Walsh recently in Chicago, and its success overshadowed that of any serious play presented in America in many years. Success was expected because in the Yiddish language, from which it was adapted, it had a run of over 300 nights. But the ovation accorded the play and Miss Walsh's wonderful portrayal was more than even her managers expected.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

"The Smart Set," an aggregation of fifty colored musicians and dancers, will be the attraction at the Alhambra the coming week. The production will be one of the most unique presented during the season, and will afford a week of hilarious enjoyment, "ragtime" music, and kaleidoscopic dances.

"The Smart Set" is a spectacular extravaganza in three acts, and shows a garden in Honolulu, the beautiful par-



Scene taken from "The Smart Set" at the Alhambra Theater.

lors of the Rio Hotel; and a tropical forest scene where a duel is fought. One of the star vocalists of the organization is Miss Hopkins, who is said to have a voice of great range and decided sweetness of tone. A special matinee performance will be given Monday, January 2nd.

BIJOU THEATER.

"When Women Love," which opens at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all next week, is distinctly a labor play, dealing with those connected in various ways with a large factory in New York City, a shirt factory which in the first act is shown in full operation. It is here that the plot begins, a plot to ruin Madge Carleton, a former actress who is working for her daily bread. One of the leading features is a strong labor speech delivered by a member of the Union to which Madge belongs, when it comes to her rescue with a purse of \$1,000 collected from the numerous factory hands where she was employed. In addition

DO YOU VALUE YOUR LIFE?
You will miss the better half of it if you don't attend the
SECOND MONSTER
Saturday, January 28, 1905
AT THE EXPOSITION.
SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS, 25 CENTS. AT THE DOOR, 50 CENTS.

\$500
IN PRIZES
MAGNIFICENT
\$300
MERCHANDISE
SPECTACULAR

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE SUBSCRIBERS.

From on and after Jan. 15, 1905, no subscription in Milwaukee will be discontinued upon expiration except by specific order from the subscriber. Notices of expiration will be sent out as usual, and if remittance for renewal reaches us within one week from the date the subscription expires the price remains 50 cents per year. Should, however, we fail to receive notice to discontinue or renewal remittance within one week from the date of expiration, the subscription price in the city of Milwaukee will be 75 cents per year, to cover cost of collection and keeping accounts. The above applies only to the city of Milwaukee from and after Jan. 15th, 1905.

STAR THEATER.

Fun will reign supreme all next week at the Star Theater, when the Imperial Baroque present two bright and breezy burlesques, "The Gay Willow Brown," and "The Girl from the West." In the olio there is a whole show by itself. Two performances will be given daily and a special matinee on Friday for ladies.

GRAND THEATER.

The Grand Theater, Third st. near the avenue, has secured the well known entertainers, Campbell, Dillon and Campbell, and they will head the bill at this popular house the coming week. The other performers are Lillian Maye, Clifford and Lynn, Harry Burns, and Chinese Lawson, besides a new set of moving pictures.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal Theater, Second st., next week a big New Year's bill will be headed by the celebrated York-Herbert Trio, followed by six other acts of a high type. The Crystal runs four shows daily, two in the afternoon and two in the evening.

J. W. Dora of Racine has resigned his office as secretary of the central committee and will move to Chicago. His new address will be Norwood Park, Chicago, Ill.

Herman Pahl was elected secretary of the city central committee. Address 1229 N. Wisconsin st., Racine.

The Fifth ward branch of Racine has now 20 members, making it the largest in Racine, and new applications are promised by the members. They will elect an alderman next Spring.

Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported	\$144.00
J. C. Jacobs	1.50
Aug. Litch	.25
Chas. Blodgett	1.50
F. Halich	1.50
John Forges	1.50
Frank Kutz	1.50
Chas. Wohliert	.50
A. Hermann	1.50
Alb. Paul	1.50
Theo. Tamm	1.50
Gust. Gstoetner	1.50
Peter Johnson	1.50
I. Doettler, Sr.	1.50
R. Fritzsche	1.00
John Haxman	1.50
Frank Goetich	.25
Steamfitters Union	1.50
Wm. Geisler	1.50
Total	\$177.50

Carnival Ticket Receipts.

Previously reported	\$102.30
Edw. Nickel	1.50
Wm. Koenig	1.50
William Plumm	1.50
Daniel Geyer	1.50
F. Galuski	1.50
W. C. Koenig	1.50
Elroy Pleasure Club	1.50
H. F. Allinger	1.50
James Peterson	2.00
J. Saly	2.00
H. J. Kieser	1.00
J. Stevenson	1.00
Jos. Karl	.50
Karl Siller	1.00
Wm. Tetzlaff	1.50
R. Klammerdorf	1.50
Val. Ratch	1.50
W. Wolfjaeger	1.50
And. Fillman	1.50
Robt. Meister	1.50
Otto Schroeder	1.50
Geo. Ruppel	1.50
Chas. Schuessler	1.50
Chas. Eder	.50
Max Weisel	1.50
Thos. Hoffgard	1.50
Peter Koenig	1.50
Rudolph Warnke	1.50
S. Sauer	.50
Total	\$144.00

Whereas, The inevitable destiny of all humankind has entered the family of Comrade Robert Lambert and has taken a beloved husband, father and comrade, thereby causing a vacancy which can never be filled, and

Whereas, The members of the Fourth Ward Branch feel the loss of a sincere and faithful worker for the highest humanitarian cause and realizing the loss of the bread winner of the family under this cruel, unlivable system of competitive strife, and

Whereas, We deeply feel with the widow and children in their bereavement, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Fourth Ward Branch of the Social-Democratic party in behalf of the entire Social-Democratic party express its sincere and heartfelt sympathy for the widow and children, and notwithstanding the irretrievable loss, we wish to encourage the beloved and untimely wife and mother to renewed hope and cheer and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved widow and a copy be sent to the Social-Democratic Herald and the same to be spread upon the minutes of the Fourth Ward Branch.

Fourth Ward Branch.

If you mention the fact to a merchant that you saw his ad. in the Social-Democratic Herald, he will be pleased.

... GRAND ...
PRIZE MASK BALL
Arranged by
BEER BOTTLERS
Local Union No 213
... At ...
NORTH SIDE TURN HALL
Saturday Eve, Jan. 7th, 1905

Barrett's
A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE.
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Marschalck & Weiss.
1117 VLIET STREET.
Hardware, Stoves and Ranges
And a Complete Line of
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